

WEDNESDAY JULY 18 1898

WEDNESDAT, BUILT TO, TORGE	_
Subscription by Mail Post-Paid.	
DAILY, per Month	50
DAILY, per Year 6	00
	00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8	00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	70
l'ostage to Foreign Countries auded.	
THE BUN, New York Cit	ý.

Local Naws.—The City and Suburban News Bures

of the Univer Press and New York Associated Passe is at \$1 to \$0 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly desserable nated to the press of the whole country.

Hard Pan.

No Democrat can vote for BRYAN and the Chicago platform, singly or together. The platform repudiates the fundamental principles of the Democracy; whoever sides with it does the same.

Yet this does not constitute the entire rule of action imposed for this campaign upon sincere believers in the principles inherited from THOMAS JEFFERSON.

No Democrat whose understanding of his party has been sufficient to fill him with national pride, as well as party pride, can healtate to vote for McKINLEY. He has become by decree of fortune the living hope of Populism's defeat. Rally around him without factional cowardice.

Compared to the viciousness of the BRYAN movement, any difference between Republican and genuine Democratic politics is as trivial as the cut of McKINLEY's hair.

Sixteen to One.

Many people ask us to explain what 16 to 1 means.

They are figures of weight. By the Mint act of 1834, which, except as regards silver dollars, is still in force, every owner of gold bullion and of silver bullion was permitted to take it to the Mint in unlimited quantities and have it coined, free of expense, except for refining and for the alloy used, into silver dollars and gold eagles and fractions of an eagle. at the rate of sixteen times as many dollars for a given weight of gold as for an equal weight of silver. That is to say, while 28.22 grains of pure gold went to the dollar in gold, 3711 grains of pure silver were required for a silver dollar. With the alloy added it took 25.8 grains of standard gold for the dollar in gold, and 412% grains of standard silver for the silver dollar. The provision of this law, as to silver, was repealed in 1873, and this provision the silverites now demand to have reënacted.

As a matter of fact, an ounce of silver was worth in the markets of the world, from 1834 to 1873, more than onesixteenth of an ounce of gold, the value in Europe being at the rate of 1514 to 1. Consequently, our silver coin was exported as fast as it was coined, gold became the only coin in circulation, and in 1853 small change had become so scarce that Congress authorized silver halves and quarters of a dollar to be coined, on Government account exclusively, of less weight than the proportionate parts of a full dollar, so that two halves and four quarters contained only 384 grains of standard silver, instead of 412% grains.

At the present moment, the market value of silver bullion relatively to that of gold bullion is as about 31 to 1. That is to say, one ounce of gold is exchangeable in the market for 31 ounces of silver. Hence, if the law of 1834 relating to silver were reënacted, the dollar would sink in value very nearly one-half, because under free and unlimited coinage, silver coin would be worth no more than silver bullion. The reason that the silver dollars now in circulation remain equal in value to dollars in gold is that the quantity of them is limited, and they are received by the Government on the same footing as gold in payment of duties and taxes.

In the history of this silver dollar, which the United States ceased coining on private account twenty-three years ago, the inflationist, the demagogue, and the piratical debtor see their chance. Because the silver dollar enjoyed the privilege of coinage once upon a time, when the bullion in it was worth more than the bullion in a gold dollar, the inflationists attempt to give respectability to their highwayman demand that it shall be readopted as the standard, or in other words, that something worth 58 cents shall be pronounced a dollar.

According to their plan, every man who to-day owns a dollar, therefore, or who under agreement expects to receive a dollar. would have it cut in half. Debtors would pay half they owe, and the agitators would raise the mischief.

Mr. John Morley on a British Zollverein.

In a speech which Mr. JOHN MORLEY delivered the other day in Manchester, he ridiculed the proposed commercial arrangement, to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has become a convert, by which the raw products of Canada and other British colonies should be imported into the United Kingdom, duty free, while duties should be levied on similar commodities from the United States and other foreign countries. The place where the speech was made gave it special significance, because not long ago an eminent Conservative publicly predicted that before the end of this century there would be seen in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, on the site where BRIGHT and COBDEN converted Lancashire and England to free trade, great and enthusiastic protectionist meetings. As a matter of fact, in the assembly which listened to Mr. John Mostley with approval, there were as many Conservatives as Liberals, and, moreover, the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Liverpool, each of which comprises a great many Conservative members, have unanimously declared against the projected zollverein.

Mr. MORLEY began by pointing out that of the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom less than a quarter was transacted with the British possessions. The gist, consequently, of the proposed arrangement is that a burden should be placed on three-fourths of the trade in the hope that one-fourth might be stimulated. The assumption that the three-fourths would remain stationary, and that British consumers would earn an equal amount of money wherewith to buy food, is, he showed, fallactous. For suppose a halfpenny a pound were levied on wool from Argentina. That wool would then be sent to Belgium, and the Belgian manufacturers of woollen goods, saving that halfpenny, would be able to undersell their British competitors in the Argentine and other markets. But, while the British operative would thus have less work to do, and, there-

the price of food would be higher, owing to the duty on grain imported from the United States. Practically, the British workman would have to give his wife and children a smaller loaf of bread, and, when they complained, he could only say that the stunted loaf was intended to promote friendly feelings between the people of Great Britain and the people of the colonies. Mr. Mon-LEY opined that the intention would mis-

carry. In like manner among the workingmen of the colonies the suggested sollverein would produce a feeling the opposite of that which it is designed to promote. For the sole consideration moving Great Britain to admit colonial raw products, duty free, while imposing duties on similar commodities from foreign countries, would be a reciprocal agreement on the part of the colonies that the duties levied by them on Brit-ish goods should not only be lower than those imposed on goods from outside countries, but also so much diminished absolutely, that they would be able to compete with those of colonial manufacture. The effect of such a reciprocal agreement in a colony like Victoria would be to close a multitude of factories; is it likely that the colonial operative thrown out of work and starving, would cherish toward the mother country those feelings of profound affection which it is the aim of the zollverein to cultivate ! They do not think so in Melbourne, for the Premier of Victoria has announced that his Government would not accept the proposals favored by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. MORLEY does not mention in so many words the fact that the colonies could not admit British goods under lower duties than those imposed on similar goods from for eign countries, so long as the treaties be tween Great Britain and Belgium and Germany remain in force. But he must have this in mind and be contemplating the con sequences of a denunciation of those treaties when he warns his auditors that the German press has already threatened, in case the mooted British imperial zollverein should be carried out, the formation of a counter customs league on the part of Germany, Austria, and Italy against Great

Britain. Evidently, we shall not witness in our day the British customs union, which is admitted to be the sole practicable basis of imperial federation. The last hope of its advocates vanished, when Mr. WILFRID LAURIER and his colleagues came into power at Ottawa.

The Sign of the Fing.

Raise your flags and keep them flying until the honest-money candidate is elected and the enemies of honest money, now hailing from the Chicago Convention, are utterly routed in November. After sundown, when all colors disappear from sight, keep them flying in your minds until they go up again the next day. The honor of the United States, the credit of the United States, and the most vital institution of the United States, the Federal Supreme Court, are threatened with ruin or emasculation.

This is no overstatement of the dangers prepared in the Chicago platform and in its candidate for President. It but relates too unfortunate a fact.

Surmount the Democratic rooster and the Republican pampas plumes with the national flag, a supreme emblem for Democrats or Republicans who will defend the country against the moral and material destruction threatened by the repudiationists. Make the American flag seen on all buildings, as a sign that the Stars and Stripes will never be dyed the anarchistic red.

Concentrate!

Those factions of the great Populist and Silverite party which were not technically represented at Chicago will meet in St. Louis a week from to-day. The platform they will adopt cannot be much worse than that of their brethren at Chicago. The indications are strong that the St. Louis detachment of the Populist army will fall into line, cheerfully and enthusiastically, for Reon, Revolution, and BRYAN.

Whether the St. Louis people will adopt

the Chicago candidate for Vice-President

also is a question of curious interest. Barring his deplorable notions on the subject of the currency, Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine is about everything that the wildeyed horde to assemble at St. Louis suspects and abhors. The obvious policy of the repudiators and revolutionists is to concen trate their whole voting strength upon a single ticket. The nomination of BRYAN and TILLMAN, or BRYAN and PEFFER, or BRYAN and anybody else except SEWALL would complicate greatly in the several States the matter of electors, and would result generally to the disadvantage of the Red cause. On the other hand, the St. Louis wing will have had time to contemplate seriously and at the last day of the Chicago Convention and the lack of general information as to Mr. SEWALL'S qualifications to stand on the platform with BRYAN. It is scarcely conceivable that the St. Louis crowd will deiberately select for the second place on their ticket a gentleman who has been for years just that type of capitalist, national bank President, railway magnate, and confirmed bondholder against which nine-tenths of their frenzied rhetoric is directed. The probability of a union of all the

forces arrayed against the national honor. the nation's prosperity, and the institutions we have inherited from the founders of the republic, renders it all the more imperative that the friends of honest money and the defenders of the credit of our country shall not waste their powder by a scattering fire. Concentration of purpose and unanimity of method are as plainly the duty of Republicans and Democrats as in the crisis of 1861. The very accident which makes Major McKINLEY represent for the time being a cause above and beyond partisanship makes more difficult the problem which must be solved individually by honest-money Democrats, who have no sympathy whatever for anything of lesser importance for which McKINLEY stands. It is no wonder that many lifelong Democrats should hesitate between the two courses open to them, namely, the vote rendered equal in value to two votes by the fact that it is transferred directly to McKINLEY, or the negative halfmeasure of withholding the vote altogether or bestowing it upon a third candidate. Be hind most of the suggestions of the thirdcandidate policy as the better one to pursue, the motive of personal pride and comfort is

McKINLEY is held by Democrats. Nevertheless, growing with the imposing demonstration of the strength and extent of the Democratic protest and the fearless assertion of true Democracy, is the conviction that nothing short of the most effectual

more or less discernible, and it is fortified

by the very general dislike in which Major

national emergency. The concentration of the repudiators and revolutionists requires the concentration of the vote for sound money and the national honor, and this requires Democratic direct votes for McKIN-

LEY and HOBART. Meanwhile, the managers of the Republican end of the alliance can help the cause very much by suppressing, as far as they can, the fools and fool newspapers within their own party. It is hard enough under any circumstances for Democrats to make up their minds to vote for McKinley, even for the sake of the nation's honor. Nothing but the nighest patriotism and the most urgent and independent sense of public duty can produce that result. It does not facilitate the operation to have certain silly, narrow-minded, and short-sighted Republican organs affect to treat the protesting Democrats as repentants, who have at last seen the error of their lifetime's creed and are now petitioning to be admitted to "the Republican camp." No Democrat, as far as we are aware, has any idea of going into the Republican camp. The scores of leading Democratic journals, the hundreds and thousands of leading Democrats who spurn the Chicago platform and refuse to vote for BRYAN and SEWALL, do so because they are Democrats and not Populists, not because they have been Democrats and want to be Republicans.

That is plain enough to every candid Republican. There is no surer way to arrest a movement of incalculable importance to the future of our common country than for the light-wits and puddingheads on the Republican side to adopt the tone of welcome to which we have referred. Such editors ought to be taken out behind the Republican camp and shot as dangerous fools.

The Young Populist.

In 1894 the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, who was then serving his second term as an ostensibly Democratic member of the House of Representatives from the First Nebraska district, announced that he would not accept a renomination, but would become a candidate for Senator in Congress. At his instigation and in pursuance of an agreement with the Populists, the Populist State ticket was endorsed by the Democrats. He tried to become Senator by means of a combination of Democrats and Populists. He spoke with his usual glittering glibness. He was badly beaten in the Legislature, which was strongly Republican. Already he was deep in the councils and good graces of the Populists. Already he was more Populist than Democrat. From that time until now he has been a silver factionist, thick with the Populists, seeking power by a union of struggling parties and cranks and a fragment of the Nebraska Democracy.

At a public meeting in Birmingham, Ala., in 1895, Mr. BRYAN showed his idea of the Democratic party and his devotion to it by giving this declamation in reply to an inquiry as to what his course would be if the next Democratic National Convention should be opposed to free coinage of silver:

"Nothing in heaven above, on the earth below, or in hell beneath could make me support a gold stand ard candidate or a gold-standard platform.

Mr. BRYAN was at Chicago as a member of a contesting delegation, the silver and Populistic faction of the Nebraska Democrats. By the canons of regularity his dele gation should not have been admitted.

Just before or at some time during the Convention Mr. BRYAN made the same threat which he had made at Birmingham in 1895. We have not at hand his exact words, but Mr. JAMES H. ECKELS represents him as boasting of the fact that "he had in a recent speech asserted" that should the National Convention "not declare for free silver he would leave the party and join the Populists."

Practically, he had already joined the Populists. They controlled the Convention. and he did not have to leave. The Populista who have not yet had the impudence to take the Democratic name seem to be preparing to endorse him. Those of Kansas and Arkansas are expected to do so this week

How much of a Democrat has Mr. BRYAN been for the last two years? If he was ready to bolt a Democratic nomination on a platform that declared in favor of the maintenance of the national credit and honor, why should Democrats, however scrupulous ordinarily about sticking to the regular party ticket, think themselves bound to vote for him, a factionist, a self-proclaimed Populist, on a violent Populist platform?

Causes of Japan's Tidal Wave.

Enough details of the terrible disaster in Japan have now been received to give an approximately accurate idea of its extent and causes. The tragedy occurred on the evening of June 15, while the people were still celebrating "The Boys' Festival," one of their time-honored fête days. In a few minutes a wave twenty to forty feet in leisure what was lost to sight in the rush of height, resulting from a submarine earthquake, swept over about two hundred miles of the northeast coast of Hondo, the largest island of the Japanese archipelago, destroy ing all the towns and hamlets, and drown ing or crushing to death over 30,000 persons. The scene of the disaster may be easily recognized on the map, from the fact that the devastated coast line swells out into the eastern ocean in a long, symmetrical curve, like a bent bow. The part of the wave that struck this portion of the coast apparently swept a little east of north in its journey from the place of origin, and it barely touched a promontory of the more northerly island of Jesso. No effects have been reported from any other shores, though it will not be surprising if they were at least observable on the northwestern coasts of South America.

The evidence indicates unmistakably the causes that produced this great calamity. If we pour water into a tin dish and then strike the bottom of the dish a sharp upward blow we shall see the water rise above the point of impact and roll away in a circular wave. It seems clear that an exactly similar result of sudden impulse communicated to the water at the bottom of the sea east of the coast of Japan was the primal cause of this overwhelming wave. Some time before the arrival of the wave earthquake shocks were felt along the coast. It is more than probable that these shocks, originating under a tract of the sea floor, caused the great disturbance of the sea. The mighty subterranean impulse, communicated to the surrounding rocks would reach the coast some time before the arrival of the sea wave, for an earth wave travels far more rapidly than a wave of the ocean. It was found that the great earth wave, originating a little west of Charleston, and which was felt in our streets a little later, travelled at the rate of about 17,000 feet a second.

Other eastern coasts of Japan did not share in the great calamity, though doubtless some of them were just as near the epicentral tract, or place of origin of the method of meeting the oncoming forces of disturbance, because, fortunately, they do fore, less money wherewith to pay for food, socialism must be employed in this great | not so completely fill the conditions that great and condelence, a committee will be say-

rendered possible the piling up of the mountainous wave. The convex shore that was devastated pushes out far toward the edge of the submarine plateau on which Japan rests. The shore line is much nearer than any other part of Japan's coasts to the precipitous Tuscarora depths where, until last year, the deepest ocean sound ings had been made. Lines of soundings show that the submarine slope from this convex shore line to deep water is far steeper than along the more southerly coast. Now, where this wave was formed it may have been miles in width, but it was not high. This has been so in other instances, and there is direct proof in this case, for fishermen a few miles from the shore, under whose boats the wave certainly passed, observed nothing unusual. An mormous mass of water was lifted by a mighty impulse two or three feet above the general level, and the wave movement thus induced spread rapidly from the centre, but without increase in height, until it encountered a steeply sloping bottom. But upon entering this rapidly shoaling water near the land the wave was crowded into less space, piled up, and grew constantly higher until it dashed upon the shore a towering and irresistible mass.

Similar waves have been known to rise as high as 200 feet, and submarine earthquake waves that are believed to have crossed the Pacific, meeting just such conditions on the western coasts of South America, have inflicted enormous damage. It is probable that along the more southerly coasts of Japan there were two or three waves of more than ordinary height, but the more gently sloping sea bottom gave opportunity to retard the onward rush of the water mass, and no damage was done.

Third Tickets.

On the 8d of September, 1872, the day that the Hon. JOHN A. DIX formally accepted the Republican nomination for the office of Governor of New York, there assembled in the city of Louisville, Ky., a national Convention of Democrats to put in nomination a third or "straight" ticket, HORACE GREELEY, a former Republican, having been nominated by the Democratic National Convention. Here is the record of the vote cast for the "straightout" or thirdparty Democratic ticket-less than 80,000 in all the States in which electoral tickets were run, and not large enough in any State to change the result of or to affect the contest between the Republicans and the

Democrate: California. 1.008 New Jersey...... Connecticut...... 204 New York...... 1,454 Delaware..... 487 Ohto ... Georgia 4,000 Oregon.
Illinois 8,058 South Carolina.... Indiana 1,417 Texas 9,721 Vermont 593 lowa Kansas 596 Virginia Kentucky 2,874 West Virginia Maryland 19 Wisconsin 834 Michigan 9.861 Missouri...... 2.420 Total... New Hampshire 100

The total vote cast in the Presidential election of 1872 was nearly six and a half millions, and toward this total the "straightout" or third-party Democrats contributed 29,489, an insign:ficant and, in fact, ridiculous showing. Every vote cast for the electors whom they had nominated was a vote thrown away.

The United States are on the verge of disrup-ion.-Foresto World.

On the contrary, there is about to be in the United States the proof of an unanimity of national centiment never before exhibited in its history. The people of this republic will give before many months are over a tremendous demonstration of their abhorrence of the socialistic and repudiation doctrines promulgated at Chicago in the name of the marauded Democracy.

Vote for sound money and for the preservation of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Shocking news comes to us from Boston. The Daily Standard, the leading organ of the A. P. A., is dead! What was the maindy which ok it away so suddenly? Nobody knows, and, after all, perhaps nobody cares. The people have serious work before them and can't afford to indulge in the grewsome pastime of hunting for ghosts or framing resolutions forbidding the use of Roman candles in the displays of firechoose between robbery and repudiation and honor and honesty. Religion has no place in this campaign. Let the organs of the A. P. Apes die, and let the thing itself go to the devil.

The Iowa Democrats seem to think that Uncle Hop Boxes should have a consolation prize, and so they propose that he shall be nominated for Congress. The Hon. SHAME BRICK BLAND's prize has not yet been selected. Some any it should be a nomination for Congress and some say it should be a nomina tion for Governor of Missouri. It may turn out next November that Horace and RICHARD didn't lose any valuable quantity when they lost the silver spangles now worn so jauntily by the young Populist ringmaster. It may also turn out that the sense of generosity in Missouri and lows may not be as powerful a week hence as it s now. Would it be right to take SHEVER BRICK away from his beloved and sympathetic mules, om Peter, the old family horse, from Mollie, the old black pony? And Uncle Hop is a farmer, too; a plutocratic farmer, but still invested by the lowa romance writers with a halo of hayseed. Washington might not be good for him. At any rate, it might dissipate his legend. Better leave him standing by his silver plough.

Anybody who has a tank of tears on hand can undoubtedly dispose of them at a profit by shipping them to Little Falls or by addressing the Hon, WARNER MILLER personally. One of the saddest pictures ever thrown upon the screen of fate was the vain waiting of Dr. MILLER for the Hon. TITUS SHEARD the other day. Mr. SHEARD had left Little Falls for journey. He would not even take Dr. MILLER's olive branch and use it to terrify the flies with. To think that these two men were brothers once. And now they are not even third cousins. That old, broken partnership may well be watered with a little spray of tears. Dr. MILLER may find that they are much easier to come by than delegates.

The Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS has been ploughed under, but his heart is etill true to practical political agriculture and beats, not feverishly, it is true, for success of the grand, young ticket. Hope is sweeter than switchel. The moment practical political farmer is knocked down as a candidate for President, he begins to yearn for a job as Secretary of Agriculture, or something equally useless. It is to be feared that this Hoosier aspirant is far behind in the procession. His eye is not wild enough; indeed, t is not wild at all. He should take some it sans root if he means to keep up with the Popu-

It is pleasant to know that in Massachu setts art saunters along arm-in-arm with politics. It is stimulating to know that Massachusetts has not ceased to honor her distinguished citizens; and of these the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham would easily be the most distinguished did not his extreme shyness prevent him from coming forward to the post of honor. The citizens of Dedbam, onscious that they hold this gifted though bashful young man in trust for the whole country, have resolved to do their full duty by him They will soon hold a public meeting, at which after the passage of the usual resolutions of repointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of perpetuating Mr. WILLIAMS, first by an oil painting depicting "The Aparchist and the Reformed Mugwump; or John Pardon Altonid Shaking the Hand of GRORGE FRED WILLIAMS: second, by a herole brass statue of GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS as "Modesty," representing him in the act of trying to nominate himself Vice-President, After these works have been finished and exhibited they will be given to the Art Museum in Toad Hill.

The invincible Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in sections for the purpose of making things easier for its worn out co missary department, has reached Paris, and Paris trembles underneath her rouge. She saw enough of war in 1870-71. But she mistakes the object of these rosy-gilled cavallers. They come not for blood, but for recreation. As Col. HENRY WALKER, who is an industrious a poet as he is melodious an after-dinner speaker, sings in his "Ancients on the Channel:

" Advance, brave lade, advance All into the heart of France
La belle, the beautiful land; No more with sword or lance, But in Boston cost and 'pants' While the natives weave the dance To the heel-entrancing chants Of the band!"

Red and white wines went up 2 sous a litre resterday, and the crisis has only begnn. "Ah, this Bostonian corps of phylloxera," says Figu in despair; "there is only of water for us others!"

Mr. BRYAN came to this city on a railway Well, if a man hates corporations, what more

practical way of showing his hatred has he than to make them eart him along free?

Amid the wreck of parties and the hot raves of Populist oratory the countenance of the Hon. JOSHUA LEVERING of Baltimore, the Prohibition candidate for President, continues to look dignified, impressive, and engaging With no disrespect to the Boy Orator of the Platte, who has been described by Governor STONE As "beautiful as APOLLO," and by a correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Post, as "handsome as a Greek demiged," Mr. Levening has a much more satisfying and decorative semblance He is not young; neither is wisdon as a rule, and he does not belong to the Ne branks-Greek order of architecture; but his face inspires confidence and he doesn't look as if he had to wear double-lead soles on his shoes to keep him from being blown away by the winds of his own emotion and speech. In short, a solid man and a substantial; and one for the Drys to be proud of. It is a little curious, however, that he should have selected as the head of his campaign literary department a gentleman of the name of GLASS.

TO FIGHT THE ARMY WORM. State Entomologist Lintuer Issues Dire tions for the Campaign.

ALBANY, July 14.-State Agricultural Commissioner Charles A. Wieting has received numerous letters from various parts of the State complaining of the ravages of the army worm, and asking what measures can be taken to fight the pest. Commissioner Wieting has obtained the following instructions to the farmers of the State from State Entomologist Lintner, outlining the best method to destroy the worm:

"The injuries that the army worm is causing and the alarm that it is exciting is evidenced by the telegrams that are being received at this office asking for help and that the best remedies be wired at once.

"In several of the instances so far, the cater pillars have come out of fields of rye to invade cornfields adjoining. It is probably now too late to confine them to the rye fields, as their work there has largely been done, and they have taken to other food plants. A deep ditch or furrow along the field, with a perpendicular wall on the outer edge, would have caught most of them, and holes made a feot or two deep, at fifteen or twenty feet apart, would in a short time be filled with them, where they could easily be crushed or killed with kerosene. A broad band of tar also makes a good barrier, and is renewed as it becomes filled with its

broad band of tar also makes a good barrier, and is renewed as it becomes filled with its captives.

"When marching over a comparatively smooth piece of ground a heavy roller can be used to crush them. When already entered into a cornfield they may be kept from proceeding further by ditching as above indicated. A few rows in advance of the progressing army should be sprayed with Faris green in water, or dusted, while the dew is on, with dry Faris green and air slacked time.

"These are the most approved remedies, but it is now pretty late for their use. A large part of the injuries has already been done. Many of the caterpillars have matured and have entered the ground for their change to the moth. In from three to four weeks after hatching from the eag they reach their full growth. During the last three or four days they consume more than in all the rest of their lives. The greater proportion are now nearly full grown, but there are still a few which are alsout one third grown, and these may feed for nearly three weeks longer.

"It is not quite certain that this is the true army worm. Levanta uniquared. Some of its or erations indicate that it may prove to be what is known as the wheat head army worm. Levanta until some of the moths have been reared.

"The army worm, when abundant, is usually

reared.

The army worm, when abundant, is usually attacked by a parasite fly which lays a number of its eggs on the fore part of the body near the head. None of these are to be seen on the caterpillars now with us, nor has any other parasite been observed prering uson them."

LEOMINSTER, Mass., July 14.—This morning the army worm struck North Leominster. Millions of them entered a three-aere field of heavy grass on Lewis Phelpe's farm, and in a few hours everything was devoured. There is great excitement over the appearance of the pest. "KEEP OUT OF POLITICS." Bishop McQuald's Advice to the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

ROCHESTER, July 14.- The New York State

Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion pened its fourteenth annual convention here to-day. After a street parado this morning mass was celebrated by the Rev. John J. Me-Names of New York, State spiritual advised in Cathedral Hall. The Right Rev. B. J. Mc-Quald, Bishop of Rochester, occupied the Episcopal throne, and in an address said:

"Now let me give you a piece of advice. Be ware of politics. Eschew politics these days; a man loses little by doing so. Two years ago an order not a Church organization, but composed largely of Catholica, said themselves to a political party. Their leaders got office, the President got high office, but the 100,000 members, got multiple sycont. the President got high office, but the 100,000 members got nothing except the betrayal of their order. I wish in this county there were only one nationality. You are all Catholics. I would wish you to be Catholic Americans in the broadest and most patriotic sense." This evening there was a mass meeting at which Assemblyman J. M. O'Grady presided. The list of preskers included State President Richard J. Hutchinson of New York: Hernard J. York, State Chancellor, of Brooklyn; Auselm J. Smith of Buffale and William J. Cando of Butfalo.

Conspicuous Bryan Men.

From the Utten Observer.

Here are some of the loudest of the supporters of

Bryan and Sewall: Johann Most, the Anarchist, Gen. Coxey, the leader of the ragamuffin army. Ex Gov. Walte of Colorado, of bloody bridles fame. Ex Gov. Pen-noyer of Oregon, who refused so meet a visiting President of the United States on the ground that the lovernor of Oregon was a bigger man officially. Jo Sibley, a millionaire, who jumped into fame by makin a scurrilous attack on President Cleveland in the House of Representatives, and who has not been elected to any office since. Renjamin Tillman of the foul tongue, who sits in the seat of John C geld, the pardoner of Anarchists and the foe of order. Senator Peffer of Kansas. Eugene Debe, who led deluded followers into the most disastrons labor conflict that this country ever saw. Shall the destinies of this republic be intrusted to

Of Course. From the Boston Herald. THE SUN still shines for all.

such as these?

The Right Kind of 16 to 1, From the Gaixeston Daily News. There are about sixteen gold-standard Demo this country to every one free-sliver ReTHE FOICE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY. Bolt Against Repudintion, Wilder Planuce, and Aunrehy.

From Harper's Weekly. The Weekly has from the first insisted that the money issue is paramount in this campaign, and it will therefore support the candidate of the Republican party. It believes that the welfare and the honor of the country are involved, and that the protection and maintenance of both are largely dependent on the election of Mr. McKinley, because his party has promised the country that it will preserve the existing money standard, and will defend it from the assaults of the selfish, the dishonest, and the ignorant persons who controlled the Democratic Convention at Chicago. And since the issue has to be met, we are glad that it is so clearly defined, and that the Democratic party has stated the posi-tion of the "friends of silver" in its most extravagant, dishonest, and revolting form.

From the San Antonio Dully Express
The gauge of battle has been thrown down between conservatism, business prudence, and honest money on the one side, and wildcat finance, rockless repudiation, panic, and disaster on the other. The former is represented in the Republican financial plank, the latter in that abelied Democratic. The matter now rests with the voters, and there is little doubt as to the outcome Nov. 3.

From the New Orleans States.

wisdom, influenced by our great leaders, join in a great effort to preserve the integrity of the party and resolve to call a National Convention, and shall there adopt a sound Democratic platform and nominate on it a sound Democrat, we shall with all our energy and with what ability we possess support the sound Democratic ticket thus nominated.

If the true Democrats of the country in their

From the Trenton Evening Time Let there be no third ticket. The issue is national bonor against repudiation. That is the one question of all others to be decided in No-

From the Rome Daily Sentinel

The Democratic party is in the position of one set upon by highwayman and robbed of reputation. It has been left its life, however, and it will survive and bring its tormentors to the bar of public justice, where the sins of the last few nonths will be punished.

From the New Jersey Herold.

The assembly at the Chicago Convention was a multitudinous sea of maniac heads," a mob

drunk with fury and vengeance, spurred on by inflammatory eloquence and stung by the den of brutal selfishness, walking in the garb of loyal and patriotic citizenship and baptized by the false name of Democracy. Assuming the prayerful attitude for the people's welfare and with a curse on the lips against brethren in the East, they produced a platform which is a crazy quit worthy of uncontrolled emotions steeped in ignorance and falsehood.

From the Bridgeport Far It is the minority at Chicago that represents the Democratic party. Their action will be endorsed by all true Democrats, and the manner in which that endorsement can be best given will be determined at their own time and in their own way by those whose fidelity to Democratic principles gives them the right and the power to speak in the name of the Democratic party. From the Atlanta Journal

If the Democratic Convention had been deliberately destined to construct a declaration of principles calculated to drive men out of the party it could hardly have done its work more effectively.

From the Davenport Democrat.
Never before, in its remembered history, have the councils around the Democratic camp fire been naurped by the repudiationist, the Populist, the renegade Republican, and the political nondescript as they have been up to this moment in Chicago. The Democrat who loves his party well and his country better trembies as he sees the political sans culotte doing business over the signature that belongs to none but De-

From the Holyoke Dally Democrat. When Mr. Bryan comes East he will find very few lunatics at large. His oratory may be allpowerful among the crazy cranks of the West but it will lose its magic effect in the East.

From the Lowell Star. It is more in sorrow than in anger that the Stor , takes its place outside the ranks of Mr. Bryan's supporters. It does not love him less, but Democratic principles more. This Government was founded by honest men on honest principles, and from brave old John Sullivan of New Hampshire to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, all of them natural Democrats, there was not a patriot who would not have cut off his right hand sooner than repudiate a just debt or deny an obligation of honor. From that day to this American credit as well as American freedom has led the world, and when William J. Bryan or any other man attempts the hands on the dial of our progress and substitutes for common honesty fictitious values it is time for patriotism to rise above partisan ship and for the men who love principles more than they do success to stand or fall together.

Bryan a Simple Case of Wastrans To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: A great deal of

light is often seen through a small chink, and from he profane, clap-trap closing phrase of William J. Bryan's great speech at the Chicago Convention can be observed his utter unfitness and inablity worthily fill the chair of Chief Executive of the United States. So far from having called forth tumuituous applause, that scurrilous expression ought to have evoked such a torrent of bisses as would have mad the youthful speaker truly ashamed of himself, as he well might be. Some might feel charitably disposed to set it down to youthful inexperience, but we fear that even at thirty-six years of age Bryan is in this respect all the man he ever will be, and he has shown to clearly as to convince all right-thinking people that he is not a proper person to be President of this Hemight be acceptable to Anarchists like Altgeld,

ravowed atheists, but never to the God fearing peo ple who, we are glad to say, form the bulk of the pop ulation. Had Bryan been really a pure and noble-minded man he could never have conceived such a profane figure of speech as sacrificing humanity on a cross of gold. Fancy Lincoln, or Garfield, or Tilden giving utterance to anything so sacrilegious and pro-faue! The mun capable of doing it thereby shows his unfitness to preside over this great nation. Taking it even on the lowest plane, Bryan is at least old enough to know that the foundation of good ma espect for other people's feelings, and that alone bould have restrained him from setting at naught and trampling upon all Christians' dearest feelings by such a skeptical scofling and profane aliasion to the very foundation of their hopes of eternal happiness. An anarchistic and atheistic rabble, including boy delegates of twenty-one years, may have ilstened to the peaker rapturously, but we feel sure that all s ittzens of both parties will turn from him with feel ngs of pain and disgust.

He Wears a Political Button Now.

To the Euros of The Sux-Sir; I am a war vet ran and loyal citizen; have always been and expect dways to be, regardless of politics. I have from poyhood honestly paid all my obligations with a do ar worth 100 cents. To do otherwise, or even desire to to do, I believe would place me on the level with a lishonest man and entitle me to the contempt of all respectable and self-respecting men. For a nation to do this seems even more despicable. Since 1800 I never have worn on my person any badge or insignia of political preference, but I am now, and shall until election, wear the button which stands for h meney, as against Repudiation, Revolution, and Ruf-flanism; for as in 1860, so now, every true and noness citizen should show his colors. WH. E. SHEFFIELD NEW YORK, July 13.

Infinied Prices.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As so many pe ple are talking about what would be the effect of Mr. Bryan's election, allow me to answer in the words of friend at present in Panama, who in a letter recelved this morning says: "Exchange upon New York is 125 premium; that is 2.25 Colombian silver for one gold dollar. Lemonade costs 20 cents a glass, secut cigars 35 cents each, the Century, Harper's, and similar magazines, \$1.20, with other things in AN ADMINER. NEW YORK, July 18, 1898.

Called Dollars,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: "Pather," said a houghtful little boy, "how many feet has a dog, if we call his tall a foot?" "Why, five feet, my son." No, father, that isu't right." "How so, my son?" Why, he would have only four feet. You see, calling his tall a foot doesn't make it a foot."

Calling 54 cents 100 cents doesn't make it a dollar.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY

Signs that Premier Laurier Has Surren MONTREAL, July 14.—The arrangement of the

portfolios in Premier Laurier's Cabinet is a surprise to those who are most familiar with his past record as leader of the Liberal party. He has denounced protection in unmeasured terms and committed his party to revenue reform by positive declarations upon the floor of Parliament, on the public platform, and in the formulation of the platform of the party. Sir Richard Cartwright, who is beyond all question the ablest financier among the Liberal leaders, who has been selected on all occasions since 1878 to reply to the budget speech of the Minister of Finance, and who was himself the Finance Minister of Mr. McKenzie's Cabinet, has been given the portfolio of trade and commerce, which is one of administration only. The reason for this is no doubt his unwillingness to repudiate his public declarations made in Parliament and upon the stump for the last twenty-five years, Mr. Fielding, who has had no experience in politics or administration outside of Nova Scotia, is made Finance Minister, because he has no record to renounce as a Dominion leader upon the subject of revenue reform. Ex-Premier Blair of New Brunswick, an intimate friend of Sir William Van Horne, is made Minister of Railways and Canala. This fact, taken in connection with an editorial in the Toronto Globo of Saturday last urging the importance of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway through Crow's Neat Pass, clearly indicates that Sir William Van Horne is to exercise a governing influence with the Laurier administration, Mr. J. Israel Tarte, for many years the protégé and ardent supporter of Sir Hector Langevin until he was driven out of Sir J. J. Abbott's Cabinet for gross corruption in the administration of his department (Public Works, is made Minister of Public Works, Mr. William Mulock, who moved the ultraloyalty resolution in Parliament in the seasion of 1892, is left outside the breastworks. Mr. David Mills, a member of Mr, McKengle's Cabinet for gross and vocated a treaty of commercial union with the United States, and Mr. John Charlton, the millionaire lumberman and ardent advocate of the enforcement of the Presbyterian Sabbath, share the same fate. It is manifest to all those well informed that revenue reform and the coercion of Manitoba will take a back seat so long as Mr. Laurier is compelied to obey the dictates of his French supporters. That a leader of Sir Richard Cartwright's experience, ability, and long service for his party should be forced to step aside and yield the financial leadership to Mr. Fielding, who has only a provincial repoutation and no experience, indicates the collapse of revenue reform. And the promotion of Mr. Blair to the portfolio of railways and canala over all the members from New Brunswick experiences in unmistable terms a victory for Sir William Van Horne. upon the stump for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Fielding, who has had no experience in poli-

ALDERMEN'S RAILEOAD BUSINESS. A New Ferry in Hand, Too-Regulation of Burface Car Lines.

Alderman Olcott presented to the Board yesterday a petition signed by 500 marketmen and grocers, requesting that a ferry be established to ply from the foot of Market street, in this city, to the Wallabout Basin in Brooklyn. A resolution that the Sinking Fund be authorized to sell the franchise for the proposed ferry was passed.

Alderman Olcott also introduced a resolution calling upon the Metropolitan Traction Company to state whether it can or cannot conven-

pany to state whether it can or cannot conveniently attach trailers to its open cars, so that women may ride in open cars without being bothered by smokers.

President Jeroloman as acting Mayor urged the Board in a letter to compel the Third avenue cable road, by ordinance or otherwise, to stop its cars on the near corner of all streets crossing the 125th street line.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably the proposition to compel all railroads operating in the city to have the destination of each different line operated over any road plainly marked, and, as far as possible, to provide a continuous trip for passengers.

and, as far as possible, to provide a continuous trip for passengers.

The committee reperted that it had no authority to compel the "Huckleberry" road to provide a continuous ride for a single fare over its connecting lines, because the company had secured its charter from the Legislature.

The request of the New York and Boston Raliroad Company for permission to cross cortain streets in the new annexed district was reported on favorably.

The Board adjourned to Aug. 4.

PLIMSOLL TO ADDRESS SEAMEN. Will Speak at a Reception Tendered Him

by Yankes Sallors Samuel Plimsoll, who is known throughout the British empire through his instrumentality in establishing the Plimsoll load water line for ships and who came here several weeks ago to demonstrate that England and America should be on the friendliest terms, has become interested in the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union. He has, on account of his age and feeble health. been obliged to decline many invitations to speak at public meetings, but he has promised

speak at public meetings, but he has promised
J. H. Williams, the New York agent of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, to attend a reception to be given in his honor at the rooms of the
Social Reform Club, in East Fourth street.

The reception will be given the day before Mr.
Plimsoil sails for England, as he does not feel
strong enough to attend any other meetings,
Hesides the Seamen's Union several other
unions and the Social Reform Club will join in

unions and the Social Reform Club will join in the reception. Should Mr. Pilmsell's health permit, he may make a short address, telling the seamen how sailors fare on British ships mader British have under British laws. Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Crete has adopted as its flag against Turkey the white and blue stripes of Greece, with the eagle of Byzantium in the centre Golf players are to have special privileges on some of the English railway lines. They will receive cor-tificates entitling them to return tickets for a single

fare when the distance is over thirty miles and for a fare and a quarter when it is less.

Bicycles are creating a good deal of new law in Great Britain. In England they have been declared to be vehicles; in Scotland, in a case to recover in-surance for death due to a bicycle accident they have been declared to be not vehicles, the Judge de

ing that they could be no more considered such than skates. New boilers were put into the Brittah crutses Blake recently, and on the trial trip there was an explosion that killed one man and scalded five others. One expert explained that there was pienty of water in the boilers, but the plate of the bustion chamber had fallen. The next expert swore that there was no water in the poller, the water feed being defective. The Admiralty re-

"Jews, whether baptized or not, are excluded from the franchise," was an amendment offered recently by the Anti Semites to the Franchise bill in the Austrian Diet. The proposer stated that the only protection against Jewish encroachments was the confiscation of their property, and asked that they be horsewhipped until that became law, while the seconder asked that any comunication between men and Jews be made a crime, punishable as an obscene act against nature.

Where only Britishers are concerned Dunraven is quickly recognized and condemned in England. That the Earl's unsportsmanlike spirit should have already contaminated the universities and have penetrated to that hollest of English games, cricket, furnes a startling instance of rapid corruption by bad examples. Cambridge and Oxford were play-ing their yearly university cricket match at Lord's ground in London a few days ago. Cambridge went first to the bat, making over 800 runs. Oxford followed, and, latting poorly, had made a few less than 200 runs, when the last two men went to the bat. If the runs were not made, if Oxford's score for the first innings were less than 200, according to the rules now in force, she would have been obliged to go on with the second innings. This, it was thought, would be an advantage, as the ground was thought, would be an auvantage, as the ground was then good for batting, and the Cambridge bowlers were probably tired. The temptation was strong for the Oxford men to let themselves be put out without making more runs. This the Cambridge captain determined to prevent; he directed the man bowling to send the ball wide, no balls counting for the batting side, until Oxford had runs enough to prevent a follow on. The bowler thereupon bowled eight no balls in succession, and then put Oxford out. When the crowd looking on saw what Cambridge was trying to do it began to shout "Shame!" "Play the game!" and so on, and instead of cheering, groaned for Cambridge at the end of the innings. The newspapers were unantmous in condemning Cambridge's sharp practice, and poetle justice was done on the following day by Oxford's going ahead in its second innings and winning the match with five wickets to spare, Cambridge violated no rule, it did nothing which apparently it had not strictly a right to do; nevertheless its tactics showed a spirit of jockeying thas has hitherto been absent when English gentlemen play cricket against each other.

These hot days and nights a delicious cool sail as axcursion around the listlery between Brooklyn as Jersey City by Annex boats pays. Aiways fresh an ocol: 15 cents the round frip. Cross Pation. De brosses, or Cortlands street forties from New York: